DSC 450: Database Processing for Large-Scale Analytics

Take-home Final

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Part 1

We will use one full day worth of tweets as our input (there are total of 4.4M tweets in this file, but we will intentionally use fewer tweets to run this final):
http://dbgroup.cdm.depaul.edu/DSC450/OneDayOfTweets.txt
Execute and time the following tasks with 110,000 tweets and 550,000 tweets:

a. **Use python to download tweets from the web and save to a local text file (not into a database yet, just to a text file). This is as simple as it sounds, all you need is a for-loop that reads lines from the web and writes them into a file.**

   NOTE: Do not call read() or readlines(). That command will attempt to read the entire file which is too much data. Clicking on the link in the browser would cause the same problem.

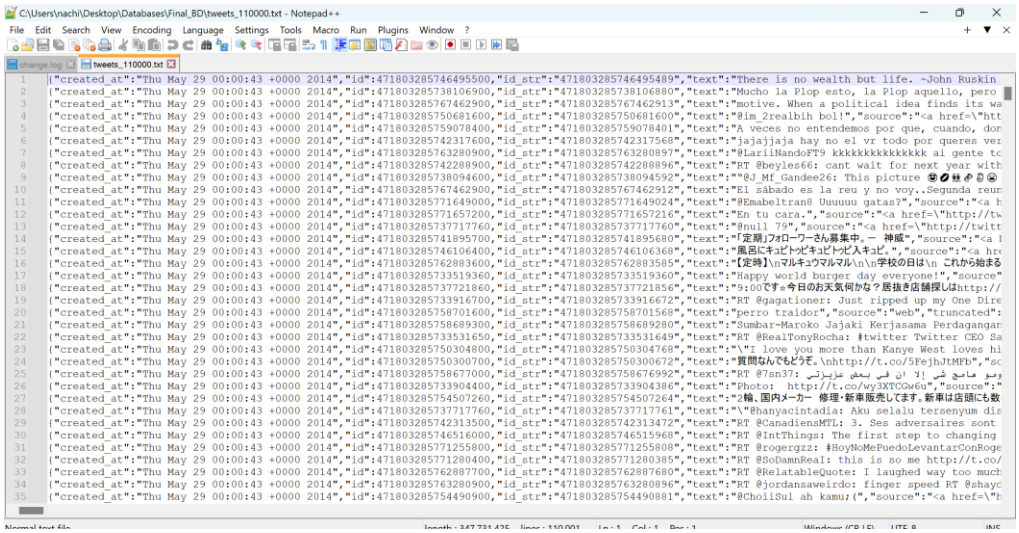
CODE and O/P:

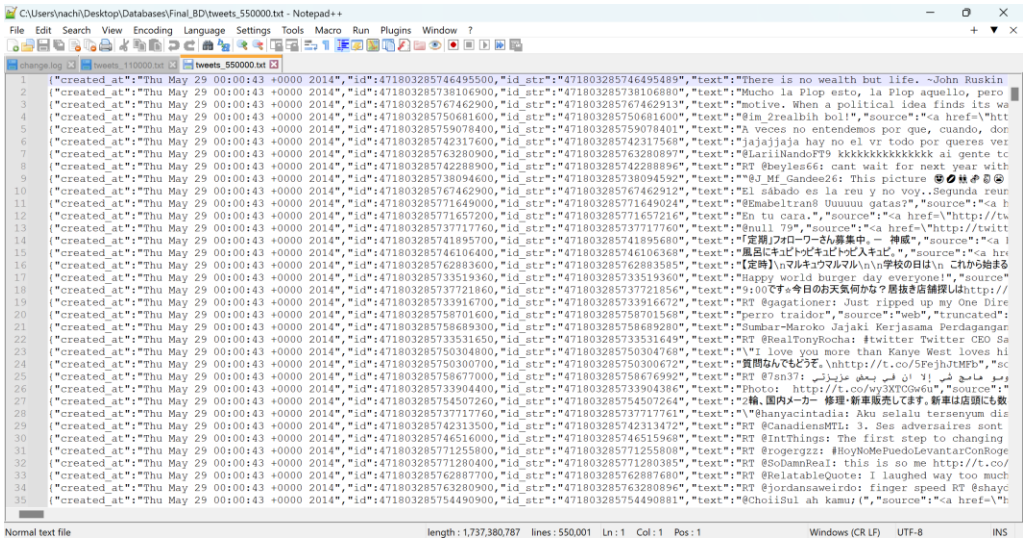
```
#1A
import urllib.request
import time

def write_tweets(tweets_limit):
  url = "http://dbgroup.cdm.depaul.edu/DSC450/OneDayOfTweets.txt"
  OP_File = f"tweets_{tweets_limit}.txt"

  start = time.time()
  count = 0
  with urllib.request.urlopen(url) as tweet_response:
      with open(OP_File, "w", encoding="utf-8") as file:
        for line in tweet_response:
          file.write(line.decode().strip() + "\n")
          count += 1

          if count >= tweets_limit:
            break

  end = time.time()
  time_taken = end - start

  print(f"File ({tweets_limit}) created successfully.")
  return time_taken
```

```
In [5]: # tweets_limit = 110,000 tweets
        A1_110000 = write_tweets(110000)
        print("Time taken for 110000 tweets", A1_110000, "seconds")

        File (110000) created successfully.
        Time taken for 110000 tweets 6.811869859695435 seconds
```

```
In [6]: # tweets_limit = 550,000 tweets
        A1_550000 = write_tweets(550000)
        print("Time taken for 550000 tweets", A1_550000, "seconds")

        File (550000) created successfully.
        Time taken for 550000 tweets 31.154720544815063 seconds
```

FILES:





b. Repeat what you did in part 1-a, but instead of saving tweets to the file, populate the 3-table schema that you previously created in SQLite. Be sure to execute commit and verify that the data has been successfully loaded. Report loaded row counts for each of the 3 tables.

<u>NOTE</u>: If your schema contains a foreign key in the Geo table or relies on TweetID as the primary key for the Geo table, you should change your schema. Geo entries should be identified based on the location they represent. There should not be any "blank" Geo entries such as (ID, None, None, None). The easiest way to create an ID is by combining lon_lat into a primary key.

CODE:

```
#1B
import sqlite3
import json
import time
import requests
from requests.exceptions import ChunkedEncodingError
```

```
url = "http://dbgroup.cdm.depaul.edu/DSC450/OneDayOfTweets.txt"
conn = sqlite3.connect('tweet_Final_550000_3.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()

cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Tweets")
cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS User")
cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Geo")

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS User (
                    user_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
                    id INTEGER,
                    name VARCHAR(250),
                    screen_name VARCHAR(250),
                    description VARCHAR(300),
                    friends_count INTEGER
                )''')

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Geo (
                    longitude REAL,
                    latitude REAL,
                    type VARCHAR(50),
                    PRIMARY KEY (longitude, latitude)
                )''')

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Tweets (
                    created_at VARCHAR(50),
                    id_str INTEGER,
                    text VARCHAR(300),
                    source VARCHAR(100),
                    in_reply_to_user_id INTEGER,
                    in_reply_to_screen_name VARCHAR(150),
                    in_reply_to_status_id INTEGER,
                    retweet_count INTEGER,
                    contributors VARCHAR(100),
                    user_id INTEGER,
                    longitude REAL,
                    latitude REAL,
                    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES User (user_id),
                    FOREIGN KEY (longitude, latitude) REFERENCES Geo (longitude, latitude)
                )''')

tweet_limit = 550000
tweet_counter = 0

start = time.time()

try:
    response = requests.get(url, stream=True)
    lines = response.iter_lines()

    error_tweets = []
    geo_dict = {}

    for line in lines:
        if tweet_counter >= tweet_limit:
            break

        try:
            decoded_line = line.decode('utf-8')
            tweet_dict = json.loads(decoded_line)

            user_id = tweet_dict['user']['id']
            name = tweet_dict['user']['name']
            screen_name = tweet_dict['user']['screen_name']
            description = tweet_dict['user']['description']
            friends_count = tweet_dict['user']['friends_count']

            cursor.execute('''INSERT INTO User (id, name, screen_name, description, friends_count)
                        VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)''',
```

```
                (user_id, name, screen_name, description, friends_count))
            user_row_id = cursor.lastrowid

            created_at = tweet_dict['created_at']
            id_str = tweet_dict['id_str']
            text = tweet_dict['text']
            source = tweet_dict['source']
            in_reply_to_user_id = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_user_id']
            in_reply_to_screen_name = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_screen_name']
            in_reply_to_status_id = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_status_id']
            retweet_count = tweet_dict['retweet_count']
            contributors = tweet_dict['contributors']

            geo_data = tweet_dict.get('geo')
            if geo_data is not None:
                geo_type = geo_data['type']
                longitude, latitude = geo_data['coordinates']
            else:
                geo_type = None
                longitude = None
                latitude = None

            if longitude is not None and latitude is not None:
                geo_key = f'{longitude}_{latitude}'
                if geo_key in geo_dict:
                    geo_id = geo_dict[geo_key]
                else:
                    cursor.execute('''INSERT INTO Geo (longitude, latitude, type)
                                VALUES (?, ?, ?)''',
                                (longitude, latitude, geo_type))
                    geo_id = (longitude, latitude)
                    geo_dict[geo_key] = geo_id
            else:
                geo_id = None

            cursor.execute('''INSERT INTO Tweets (created_at, id_str, text, source, in_reply_to_user_id, in_reply_to_screen_name, in_reply_to_status_id,
retweet_count, contributors, user_id, longitude, latitude)
                        VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)''',
                        (created_at, id_str, text, source, in_reply_to_user_id, in_reply_to_screen_name, in_reply_to_status_id, retweet_count, contributors, user_id,
longitude, latitude))
            conn.commit()

            tweet_counter += 1

        except Exception as e:
            error_tweets.append(line)
            print(f"Error: {e}")

    print("User Table")
    cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM User')
    user_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
    print("number of rows in User Table:", user_count)

    print("Tweets Table")
    cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Tweets')
    tweet_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
    print("number of rows in Tweets Table:", tweet_count)

    print("Geo Table")
    cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Geo')
    geo_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
    print("number rows in Geo Table:", geo_count)

    end = time.time()
    time_taken = end - start

    print(f"Time taken for {tweet_limit} tweets: {time_taken} seconds")

except ChunkedEncodingError as ce:
    print(f"Chunked Encoding Error: {ce}")
```

conn.close()

O/P:

FOR 110000 TWEETS:

```
    end = time.time()
    time_taken = end - start

    print(f"Time taken for {tweet_limit} tweets: {time_taken} seconds")

except ChunkedEncodingError as ce:
    print(f"Chunked Encoding Error: {ce}")

conn.close()
```

```
User Table
number of rows in User Table: 110000
Tweets Table
number of rows in Tweets Table: 110000
Geo Table
number rows in Geo Table: 2454
Time taken for 110000 tweets: 238.99557852745056 seconds
```

FOR 550000 TWEETS:

```
    end = time.time()
    time_taken = end - start

    print(f"Time taken for {tweet_limit} tweets: {time_taken} seconds")

except ChunkedEncodingError as ce:
    print(f"Chunked Encoding Error: {ce}")

conn.close()
```

```
User Table
number of rows in User Table: 550000
Tweets Table
number of rows in Tweets Table: 550000
Geo Table
number rows in Geo Table: 13103
Time taken for 550000 tweets: 1268.6021401882172 seconds
```

c. Use your locally saved tweet file to repeat the database population step from part-c. That is, load the tweets into the 3-table database using your saved file with tweets. This is the same code as in 1-b, but reading tweets from your file, not from the web.

CODE:

```
#1C
import sqlite3
import json
import time

file_path = "C:/Users/nachi/Desktop/Databases/Final_BD/tweets_550000.txt" # Update with the actual path to your saved tweet file
conn = sqlite3.connect('tweet_1C_550000.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()

cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Tweets")
cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS User")
cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Geo")

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS User (
                user_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
                id INTEGER,
                name VARCHAR(250),
                screen_name VARCHAR(250),
                description VARCHAR(300),
                friends_count INTEGER
```

```
            )'')

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Geo (
                longitude REAL,
                latitude REAL,
                type VARCHAR(50),
                PRIMARY KEY (longitude, latitude)
            )'')

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Tweets (
                created_at VARCHAR(50),
                id_str INTEGER,
                text VARCHAR(300),
                source VARCHAR(100),
                in_reply_to_user_id INTEGER,
                in_reply_to_screen_name VARCHAR(150),
                in_reply_to_status_id INTEGER,
                retweet_count INTEGER,
                contributors VARCHAR(100),
                user_id INTEGER,
                longitude REAL,
                latitude REAL,
                FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES User (user_id),
                FOREIGN KEY (longitude, latitude) REFERENCES Geo (longitude, latitude)
            )'')

start = time.time()

with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
    error_tweets = []
    geo_dict = {}

    for line in file:
        try:
            tweet_dict = json.loads(line)

            user_id = tweet_dict['user']['id']
            name = tweet_dict['user']['name']
            screen_name = tweet_dict['user']['screen_name']
            description = tweet_dict['user']['description']
            friends_count = tweet_dict['user']['friends_count']

            cursor.execute('''INSERT INTO User (id, name, screen_name, description, friends_count)
                        VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)''',
                       (user_id, name, screen_name, description, friends_count))
            user_row_id = cursor.lastrowid

            created_at = tweet_dict['created_at']
            id_str = tweet_dict['id_str']
            text = tweet_dict['text']
            source = tweet_dict['source']
            in_reply_to_user_id = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_user_id']
            in_reply_to_screen_name = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_screen_name']
            in_reply_to_status_id = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_status_id']
            retweet_count = tweet_dict['retweet_count']
            contributors = tweet_dict['contributors']

            geo_data = tweet_dict.get('geo')
            if geo_data is not None:
                geo_type = geo_data['type']
                longitude, latitude = geo_data['coordinates']
            else:
                geo_type = None
                longitude = None
                latitude = None

            if longitude is not None and latitude is not None:
                geo_key = f'{longitude}_{latitude}'
                if geo_key in geo_dict:
                    geo_id = geo_dict[geo_key]
```

```
            else:
                cursor.execute("'INSERT INTO Geo (longitude, latitude, type)
                            VALUES (?, ?, ?)'",
                            (longitude, latitude, geo_type))
                geo_id = (longitude, latitude)
                geo_dict[geo_key] = geo_id
        else:
            geo_id = None

        cursor.execute("'INSERT INTO Tweets (created_at, id_str, text, source, in_reply_to_user_id, in_reply_to_screen_name,
in_reply_to_status_id, retweet_count, contributors, user_id, longitude, latitude)
                    VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)'",
                    (created_at, id_str, text, source, in_reply_to_user_id, in_reply_to_screen_name, in_reply_to_status_id, retweet_count,
contributors, user_id, longitude, latitude))
        conn.commit()

    except Exception as e:
        error_tweets.append(line)
        print(f"Error: {e}")

print("User Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM User')
user_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("number of rows in User Table:", user_count)

print("'Tweets Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Tweets')
tweet_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("number of rows in Tweets Table:", tweet_count)

print("Geo Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Geo')
geo_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("number rows in Geo Table:", geo_count)

end = time.time()
execution_time = end - start

print(f"Time taken for 550000: {execution_time} seconds")

conn.close()
```

O/P:

FOR 110000 TWEETS:

```
print("number of rows in User Table:", user_count)

print("Tweets Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Tweets')
tweet_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("number of rows in Tweets Table:", tweet_count)

print("Geo Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Geo')
geo_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("number rows in Geo Table:", geo_count)

end = time.time()
execution_time = end - start

print(f"Time taken for 110000: {execution_time} seconds")

conn.close()
```

```
User Table
number of rows in User Table: 110000
Tweets Table
number of rows in Tweets Table: 110000
Geo Table
number rows in Geo Table: 2454
Time taken for 110000: 239.9575173854828 seconds
```

FOR 550000 TWEETS:

```
print("Tweets Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Tweets')
tweet_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("number of rows in Tweets Table:", tweet_count)

print("Geo Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Geo')
geo_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("number rows in Geo Table:", geo_count)

end = time.time()
execution_time = end - start

print(f"Time taken for 550000: {execution_time} seconds")

conn.close()
```

```
User Table
number of rows in User Table: 550000
Tweets Table
number of rows in Tweets Table: 550000
Geo Table
number rows in Geo Table: 13103
Time taken for 550000: 1396.0232889652252 seconds
```

d. Repeat the same step with a batching size of 2,000 (i.e. by inserting 2,000 rows at a time with executemany instead of doing individual inserts). Since many of the tweets are missing a Geo location, its fine for the batches of Geo inserts to be smaller than 2,000.

CODE:

```
#1D 110000 TWEETS
import sqlite3
import json
import time

file_path = "C:/Users/nachi/Desktop/Databases/Final_BD/tweets_110000.txt"  # Update with the actual path to your saved tweet file
conn = sqlite3.connect('tweet_1D_110000.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()

cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Tweets")
cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS User")
cursor.execute("DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Geo")

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS User (
                user_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
                id INTEGER,
                name VARCHAR(250),
                screen_name VARCHAR(250),
                description VARCHAR(300),
                friends_count INTEGER
            )''')

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Geo (
                longitude REAL,
                latitude REAL,
                type VARCHAR(50),
                PRIMARY KEY (longitude, latitude)
            )''')

cursor.execute('''CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Tweets (
```

```
                created_at VARCHAR(50),
                id_str INTEGER,
                text VARCHAR(300),
                source VARCHAR(100),
                in_reply_to_user_id INTEGER,
                in_reply_to_screen_name VARCHAR(150),
                in_reply_to_status_id INTEGER,
                retweet_count INTEGER,
                contributors VARCHAR(100),
                user_id INTEGER,
                longitude REAL,
                latitude REAL,
                FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES User (user_id),
                FOREIGN KEY (longitude, latitude) REFERENCES Geo (longitude, latitude)
            )'")

start = time.time()

with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
    error_tweets = []
    geo_dict = {}
    set_batch = 2000
    tweet_batch = []
    geo_batch = []

    for line in file:
        try:
            tweet_dict = json.loads(line)

            user_id = tweet_dict['user']['id']
            name = tweet_dict['user']['name']
            screen_name = tweet_dict['user']['screen_name']
            description = tweet_dict['user']['description']
            friends_count = tweet_dict['user']['friends_count']

            cursor.execute('''INSERT INTO User (id, name, screen_name, description, friends_count)
                              VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?)''',
                           (user_id, name, screen_name, description, friends_count))
            user_row_id = cursor.lastrowid

            created_at = tweet_dict['created_at']
            id_str = tweet_dict['id_str']
            text = tweet_dict['text']
            source = tweet_dict['source']
            in_reply_to_user_id = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_user_id']
            in_reply_to_screen_name = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_screen_name']
            in_reply_to_status_id = tweet_dict['in_reply_to_status_id']
            retweet_count = tweet_dict['retweet_count']
            contributors = tweet_dict['contributors']

            geo_data = tweet_dict.get('geo')
            if geo_data is not None:
                geo_type = geo_data['type']
                longitude, latitude = geo_data['coordinates']
                geo_key = (longitude, latitude)

                if geo_key not in geo_dict:
                    geo_dict[geo_key] = geo_type
                    geo_batch.append((longitude, latitude, geo_type))
            else:
                geo_type = None
                longitude = None
                latitude = None

            tweet_batch.append((created_at, id_str, text, source, in_reply_to_user_id, in_reply_to_screen_name,
                                in_reply_to_status_id, retweet_count, contributors, user_id, longitude, latitude))

            if len(tweet_batch) >= set_batch:
                cursor.executemany('''INSERT INTO Geo (longitude, latitude, type)
                                      VALUES (?, ?, ?)''', geo_batch)
```

```
                    conn.commit()
                    geo_batch.clear()
                    cursor.executemany('''INSERT INTO Tweets (created_at, id_str, text, source, in_reply_to_user_id,
                                        in_reply_to_screen_name, in_reply_to_status_id, retweet_count,
                                        contributors, user_id, longitude, latitude)
                                VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)''', tweet_batch)
                    conn.commit()
                    tweet_batch.clear()

                except Exception as e:
                    error_tweets.append(line)
                    print(f"Error: {e}")
            if tweet_batch:
                cursor.executemany('''INSERT INTO Tweets (created_at, id_str, text, source, in_reply_to_user_id,
                                    in_reply_to_screen_name, in_reply_to_status_id, retweet_count,
                                    contributors, user_id, longitude, latitude)
                            VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)''', tweet_batch)
                conn.commit()
                tweet_batch.clear()
            if geo_batch:
                cursor.executemany('''INSERT INTO Geo (longitude, latitude, type)
                            VALUES (?, ?, ?)''', geo_batch)
                conn.commit()
                geo_batch.clear()

        print("User Table")
        cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM User')
        user_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
        print("Number of rows in User Table:", user_count)
        print("Tweets Table")
        cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Tweets')
        tweet_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
        print("Number of rows in Tweets Table:", tweet_count)
        print("Geo Table")
        cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Geo')
        geo_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
        print("Number of rows in Geo Table:", geo_count)

        end = time.time()
        execution_time = end - start

        print(f"Time taken for 550000: {execution_time} seconds")

conn.close()
```

O/P:

FOR 110000 TWEETS:

```
print("Tweets Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Tweets')
tweet_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("Number of rows in Tweets Table:", tweet_count)

print("Geo Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Geo')
geo_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("Number of rows in Geo Table:", geo_count)

end = time.time()
execution_time = end - start

print(f"Time taken for 550000: {execution_time} seconds")

conn.close()
```

```
User Table
Number of rows in User Table: 110000
Tweets Table
Number of rows in Tweets Table: 110000
Geo Table
Number of rows in Geo Table: 2454
Time taken for 550000: 5.265401363372803 seconds
```

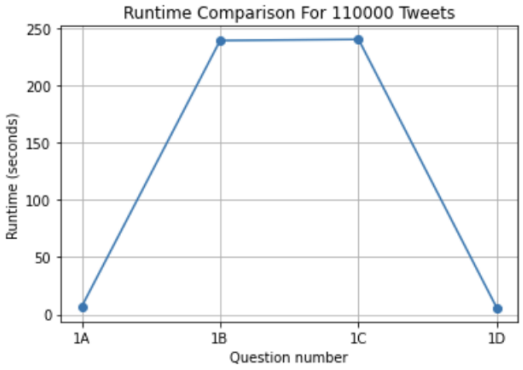
FOR 550000 TWEETS:

```
print("Tweets Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Tweets')
tweet_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("Number of rows in Tweets Table:", tweet_count)

print("Geo Table")
cursor.execute('SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Geo')
geo_count = cursor.fetchone()[0]
print("Number of rows in Geo Table:", geo_count)

end = time.time()
execution_time = end - start

print(f"Time taken for 550000: {execution_time} seconds")

conn.close()
```

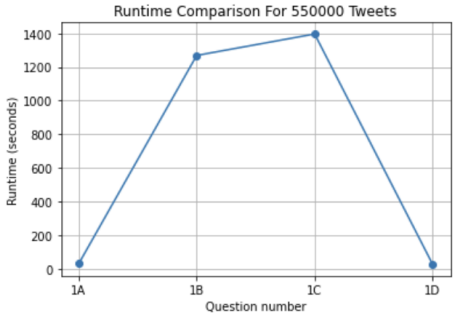
```
User Table
Number of rows in User Table: 550000
Tweets Table
Number of rows in Tweets Table: 550000
Geo Table
Number of rows in Geo Table: 13103
Time taken for 550000: 26.93093490600586 seconds
```

e. Plot the resulting runtimes (# of tweets versus runtimes) using matplotlib for 1-a, 1-b, 1-c, and 1-d. How does the runtime compare?

```
: #FOR 110000 TWEETS
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt


ques_no = ['1A', '1B', '1C', '1D']
runtimes = [6.811869859695435, 238.99557852745056, 239.9575173854828, 5.265401363372803]
plt.plot(ques_no, runtimes, marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Question number')
plt.ylabel('Runtime (seconds)')
plt.title('Runtime Comparison For 110000 Tweets')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```




```
In [2]: #FOR 550000 TWEETS
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

ques_no = ['1A', '1B', '1C', '1D']
runtimes = [31.154720544815063, 1268.6021401882172, 1396.0232889652252, 26.93093490600586]

plt.plot(ques_no, runtimes, marker='o')
plt.xlabel('Question number')
plt.ylabel('Runtime (seconds)')
plt.title('Runtime Comparison For 550000 Tweets')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



From the above graphs we can observe that from 1B and 1C (Since the files are large) that data being loaded to database from the link and the files took the most runtime. Whereas when the data was split into chucks it took very little time compared to 1B and 1C.

Part 2

a. **Write and execute a SQL query to find the average longitude and latitude value for each user ID. This query does not need the User table because User ID is a foreign key in the Tweet table. E.g., something like *SELECT UserID, MIN(longitude), MAX(latitude) FROM Tweet, Geo WHERE Tweet.GeoFK = Geo.GeoID GROUP BY UserID;***

In [7]:
```
#PART 2A
import sqlite3
import time
conn = sqlite3.connect('tweet_1C_110000.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()
start = time.time()
#We are referring to tweets using FK (logitude,latitude) for individual user_id
query = '''
    SELECT t.user_id, AVG(g.longitude) AS Longitude_Average, AVG(g.latitude) AS Latitude_Average
    FROM Tweets AS t
    JOIN Geo AS g ON t.longitude = g.longitude AND t.latitude = g.latitude
    GROUP BY t.user_id
'''
cursor.execute(query)
results = cursor.fetchall()

end = time.time()
query_runtime = end-start

print(f"Query runtime: {query_runtime} \n")
for row in results:
    user_id, Longitude_Average, Latitude_Average = row
    print(f"User ID: {user_id}, Average Longitude: {Longitude_Average}, Average Latitude: {Latitude_Average}")

conn.close()
```

```
Query runtime: 0.03486752510070801

User ID: 7819, Average Longitude: 33.48155, Average Latitude: -112.073076
User ID: 5526282, Average Longitude: 55.857744, Average Latitude: 37.496704
User ID: 7519912, Average Longitude: 48.828888, Average Latitude: 2.355292
User ID: 8706722, Average Longitude: -22.978287, Average Latitude: -43.225287
User ID: 9412982, Average Longitude: 42.388394, Average Latitude: -83.332063
User ID: 10537182, Average Longitude: 35.701708, Average Latitude: 139.985218
```

b. **Re-execute the SQL query in part 2-a 5 times and 20 times and measure the total runtime (just re-run the same exact query multiple times using a for-loop, it is as simple as it looks). Does the runtime scale linearly? (i.e., does it take 5X and 20X as much time?)**

In [9]:
```
#PART 2B
import sqlite3
import time

conn = sqlite3.connect('tweet_1C_110000.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()
query = '''
    SELECT t.user_id, AVG(g.longitude) AS Longitude_Average, AVG(g.latitude) AS Latitude_Average
    FROM Tweets AS t
    JOIN Geo AS g ON t.longitude = g.longitude AND t.latitude = g.latitude
    GROUP BY t.user_id
'''

num_executions = [5, 20]
for n in num_executions:
    start = time.time()
    for _ in range(n):
        cursor.execute(query)
        results = cursor.fetchall()
    end = time.time()
    total_query_runtime = end - start
    print(f"Number of Executions: {n}, Total Runtime: {total_query_runtime} seconds")

conn.close()
```

```
Number of Executions: 5, Total Runtime: 0.16204547882080078 seconds
Number of Executions: 20, Total Runtime: 0.6523327827453613 seconds
```

In [11]:
```python
#PART 2B for 550000 tweets
import sqlite3
import time

conn = sqlite3.connect('tweet_1C_550000.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()
query = '''
    SELECT t.user_id, AVG(g.longitude) AS Longitude_Average, AVG(g.latitude) AS Latitude_Average
    FROM Tweets AS t
    JOIN Geo AS g ON t.longitude = g.longitude AND t.latitude = g.latitude
    GROUP BY t.user_id
'''

num_executions = [5, 20]
for n in num_executions:
    start = time.time()
    for _ in range(n):
        cursor.execute(query)
        results = cursor.fetchall()
    end = time.time()
    total_query_runtime = end - start
    print(f"Number of Executions: {n}, Total Runtime: {total_query_runtime} seconds")

conn.close()
```

```
Number of Executions: 5, Total Runtime: 0.8528697490692139 seconds
Number of Executions: 20, Total Runtime: 3.386674642562866 seconds
```

Answer 2B: For 110000 tweets we can see the runtime scales linearly whereas for 550000 tweets the runtime the ratio is approximately 3.99 (Expected ratio 20/5 = 4), which is very close to the expected value. Therefore, based on these results, we can conclude that the runtime scales approximately linearly with the number of executions.

c. Write the equivalent of the 2-a query in python (without using SQL) by reading it from the file with 550,000 tweets.

In [14]:
```python
#PART 1C
import json
import time

file_path = "C:/Users/nachi/Desktop/Databases/Final_BD/tweets_550000.txt"

user_totals = {}
user_counts = {}

start = time.time()
with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
    for line in file:
        try:
            tweet = json.loads(line)

            user_id = tweet["user"]["id"]
            coordinates = tweet.get("coordinates")

            if coordinates is None:
                continue

            longitude = coordinates.get("coordinates")[0]
            latitude = coordinates.get("coordinates")[1]

            if user_id in user_totals:
                user_totals[user_id][0] += longitude
                user_totals[user_id][1] += latitude
                user_counts[user_id] += 1
            else:
                user_totals[user_id] = [longitude, latitude]
                user_counts[user_id] = 1

        except json.JSONDecodeError:
```

```
            else:
                user_totals[user_id] = [longitude, latitude]
                user_counts[user_id] = 1

        except json.JSONDecodeError:
            continue

average_coordinates = {}
for user_id, totals in user_totals.items():
    count = user_counts[user_id]
    average_longitude = totals[0] / count
    average_latitude = totals[1] / count
    average_coordinates[user_id] = (average_longitude, average_latitude)

end = time.time()
query_runtime = end - start
print(f"Query Runtime: {query_runtime} \n")
for user_id, coordinates in average_coordinates.items():
    print(f"User ID: {user_id}, Average Longitude: {coordinates[0]}, Average Latitude: {coordinates[1]}")
```

```
Query Runtime: 19.590349197387695

User ID: 160370249, Average Longitude: 121.043955, Average Latitude: 14.670275
User ID: 233079540, Average Longitude: 110.213471, Average Latitude: -7.351872
User ID: 146612119, Average Longitude: -122.222, Average Latitude: 47.8487
User ID: 348864517, Average Longitude: -77.159617, Average Latitude: 38.767654
User ID: 128825864, Average Longitude: 106.728999, Average Latitude: -6.149429
User ID: 254674397, Average Longitude: -1.505078, Average Latitude: 52.536283
User ID: 2328860924, Average Longitude: 127.698844, Average Latitude: 26.198516
User ID: 500289098, Average Longitude: -115.170286, Average Latitude: 36.109317
User ID: 1560357476, Average Longitude: -46.288466, Average Latitude: -23.953996
User ID: 1631720540, Average Longitude: -51.216072, Average Latitude: -29.188215
User ID: 610180858, Average Longitude: -77.359981, Average Latitude: 34.771422
User ID: 222471428, Average Longitude: -57.612373, Average Latitude: -25.299878
```

d. Re-execute the query in part 2-c 5 times and 20 times and measure the total runtime. Does the runtime scale linearly?

In [17]:
```
#1D
import json
import time

def calc_average(file_path):
    start = time.time()
    user_totals = {}
    user_counts = {}

    with open(file_path, "r", encoding="utf-8") as file:
        for line in file:
            try:

                tweet = json.loads(line)
                user_id = tweet["user"]["id"]
                coordinates = tweet.get("coordinates")

                if coordinates is None:
                    continue

                longitude = coordinates.get("coordinates")[0]
                latitude = coordinates.get("coordinates")[1]

                if user_id in user_totals:
                    user_totals[user_id][0] += longitude
                    user_totals[user_id][1] += latitude
                    user_counts[user_id] += 1
                else:
                    user_totals[user_id] = [longitude, latitude]
                    user_counts[user_id] = 1

            except json.JSONDecodeError:
                continue
```

```
                    user_totals[user_id] = [longitude, latitude]
                    user_counts[user_id] = 1

            except json.JSONDecodeError:
                continue

    average_coordinates = {}
    for user_id, totals in user_totals.items():
        count = user_counts[user_id]
        average_longitude = totals[0] / count
        average_latitude = totals[1] / count
        average_coordinates[user_id] = (average_longitude, average_latitude)

    end = time.time()
    query_runtime = end - start

    return query_runtime

file_path = "C:/Users/nachi/Desktop/Databases/Final_BD/tweets_550000.txt"
num_executions = [5, 20]

for executions in num_executions:
    total_runtime = 0
    for _ in range(executions):
        runtime = calc_average(file_path)
        total_runtime += runtime

    print(f"Number of Executions: {executions}, Total Runtime: {total_runtime} seconds")
```

```
Number of Executions: 5, Total Runtime: 97.33618330955505 seconds
Number of Executions: 20, Total Runtime: 391.07002782821655 seconds
```

Answer 2D: The ratio is approximately 4.02, which is close to the expected value. Therefore, we can say that the runtime scales approximately linearly with the number of executions.

e. Write the equivalent of the 2-a query in python by using regular expressions instead of json.loads(). Do not use json.loads() here. Note that you only need to find userid and geo location (if any) for each tweet, you don't need to parse the whole thing.

In [1]:
```
import re
import time

user_totals = {}
user_counts = {}

filepath = 'C:/Users/nachi/Desktop/Databases/Final_BD/tweets_110000.txt'

start = time.time()
with open(filepath, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    for line in f:
        user_id_match = re.search(r'"user":{"id":(\d+)', line)
        geo_match = re.search(r'"geo":\{"type":"Point","coordinates":\[((?:-?\d+\.\d+),\s*(?:-?\d+\.\d+))\]', line)

        if user_id_match and geo_match:
            user_id = user_id_match.group(1)
            coordinates = geo_match.group(1)
            longitude, latitude = map(float, coordinates.split(','))

            if user_id in user_totals:
                user_totals[user_id][0] += longitude
                user_totals[user_id][1] += latitude
                user_counts[user_id] += 1
            else:
                user_totals[user_id] = [longitude, latitude]
                user_counts[user_id] = 1
```

```
average_coordinates = {}
for user_id, totals in user_totals.items():
    count = user_counts[user_id]
    average_longitude = totals[0] / count
    average_latitude = totals[1] / count
    average_coordinates[user_id] = (average_longitude, average_latitude)
end = time.time()
query_runtime = end - start
print(f"Query runtime: {query_runtime} \n")
for user_id, coordinates in average_coordinates.items():
    print(f"User ID: {user_id}, Average Longitude: {coordinates[0]}, Average Latitude: {coordinates[1]}")
```

```
Query runtime: 2.0304901599884033

User ID: 160370249, Average Longitude: 14.670275, Average Latitude: 121.043955
User ID: 233079540, Average Longitude: -7.351872, Average Latitude: 110.213471
User ID: 146612119, Average Longitude: 47.8487, Average Latitude: -122.222
User ID: 348864517, Average Longitude: 38.767654, Average Latitude: -77.159617
User ID: 128825864, Average Longitude: -6.149429, Average Latitude: 106.728999
User ID: 254674397, Average Longitude: 52.536283, Average Latitude: -1.505078
User ID: 2328860924, Average Longitude: 26.198516, Average Latitude: 127.698844
User ID: 1022608538, Average Longitude: -29.716929, Average Latitude: -57.086503
User ID: 15610222, Average Longitude: 40.388261, Average Latitude: -75.273898
User ID: 500289098, Average Longitude: 36.109317, Average Latitude: -115.170286
User ID: 1560357476, Average Longitude: -23.953996, Average Latitude: -46.288466
User ID: 1631720540, Average Longitude: -29.188215, Average Latitude: -51.216072
User ID: 310891193, Average Longitude: 39.968613, Average Latitude: -75.278031
User ID: 610180858, Average Longitude: 34.771422, Average Latitude: -77.359981
User ID: 222471428, Average Longitude: -25.299878, Average Latitude: -57.612373
User ID: 215827490, Average Longitude: -22.678829, Average Latitude: -43.288543
User ID: 403383222, Average Longitude: 0.442102, Average Latitude: 101.451366
```

f. Re-execute the query in part 2-e 5 times and 20 times and measure the total runtime. Does the runtime scale linearly?

In [2]:
```
#1F
import re
import time

def execute_query(filepath):
    user_totals = {}
    user_counts = {}

    with open(filepath, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
        for line in f:
            user_id_match = re.search(r'"user":{"id":(\d+)', line)
            geo_match = re.search(r'"geo":\{"type":"Point","coordinates":\[((?:-?\d+\.\d+),\s*(?:-?\d+\.\d+))\]', line)

            if user_id_match and geo_match:
                user_id = user_id_match.group(1)
                coordinates = geo_match.group(1)
                longitude, latitude = map(float, coordinates.split(','))

                if user_id in user_totals:
                    user_totals[user_id][0] += longitude
                    user_totals[user_id][1] += latitude
                    user_counts[user_id] += 1
                else:
                    user_totals[user_id] = [longitude, latitude]
                    user_counts[user_id] = 1

    return user_totals, user_counts
```

```python
def measure_runtime(executions, filepath):
    total_runtime = 0

    for _ in range(executions):
        start = time.time()
        user_totals, user_counts = execute_query(filepath)
        end = time.time()
        query_runtime = end - start
        total_runtime += query_runtime

    return total_runtime

filepath = 'C:/Users/nachi/Desktop/Databases/Final_BD/tweets_110000.txt'

runtime_5_executions = measure_runtime(5, filepath)
print(f"Total runtime for 5 executions: {runtime_5_executions} seconds")

runtime_20_executions = measure_runtime(20, filepath)
print(f"Total runtime for 20 executions: {runtime_20_executions} seconds")
```

```
Total runtime for 5 executions: 10.29964804649353 seconds
Total runtime for 20 executions: 40.46121311187744 seconds
```

Answer 2f: Total Runtime (20 executions) / Total Runtime (5 executions) = 40.5 seconds / 10.3 seconds = 3.94. Which is approximately 4 we can say that the runtime scales almost linearly.

Part 3

a. **Using the database with 550,000 tweets, create a new table that corresponds to the join of all 3 tables in your database, <u>including records without a geo location</u>. This is the equivalent of a materialized view but since SQLite does not support MVs, we will use CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (instead of CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW AS SELECT).**

In [5]:
```python
#3A
import sqlite3
conn = sqlite3.connect("tweet_1C_550000.db")
cursor = conn.cursor()
query = '''
CREATE TABLE CombinedTables AS
SELECT Tweets.*, User.*, Geo.longitude, Geo.latitude
FROM Tweets
LEFT JOIN User ON Tweets.user_id = User.user_id
LEFT JOIN Geo ON Tweets.longitude = Geo.longitude AND Tweets.latitude = Geo.latitude;
'''

cursor.execute(query)
conn.commit()

query = "SELECT * FROM CombinedTables"
cursor.execute(query)
rows = cursor.fetchall()
for row in rows:
    print(row)

cursor.close()
conn.close()
```

```
('Thu May 29 00:00:43 +0000 2014', 471803285746495489, 'There is no wealth but life. ~John Ruskin #wisdomink', '<a href="htt
p://www.hootsuite.com" rel="nofollow">HootSuite</a>', None, None, None, 0, None, 213646047, None, None, None, None, None, Non
e, None, None, None, None)
('Thu May 29 00:00:43 +0000 2014', 471803285738106880, 'Mucho la Plop esto, la Plop aquello, pero de los viernes es la fiesta
con la gente más linda. \nEn las otras vienen directo de la frontera.', 'web', None, None, None, 0, None, 38950479, None, Non
e, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None)
('Thu May 29 00:00:43 +0000 2014', 471803285767462913, 'motive. When a political idea finds its way into such heads,', '<a hr
```

b. Export the contents of 1) the Tweet table and 2) your new table from 3-a into a new JSON file (i.e., create your own JSON file with just the keys you extracted). You do not need to replicate the structure of the input and can come up with any reasonable keys for each field stored in JSON structure (e.g., you can have longitude as "longitude" key when the location is available).
How do the file sizes compare to the original input file?

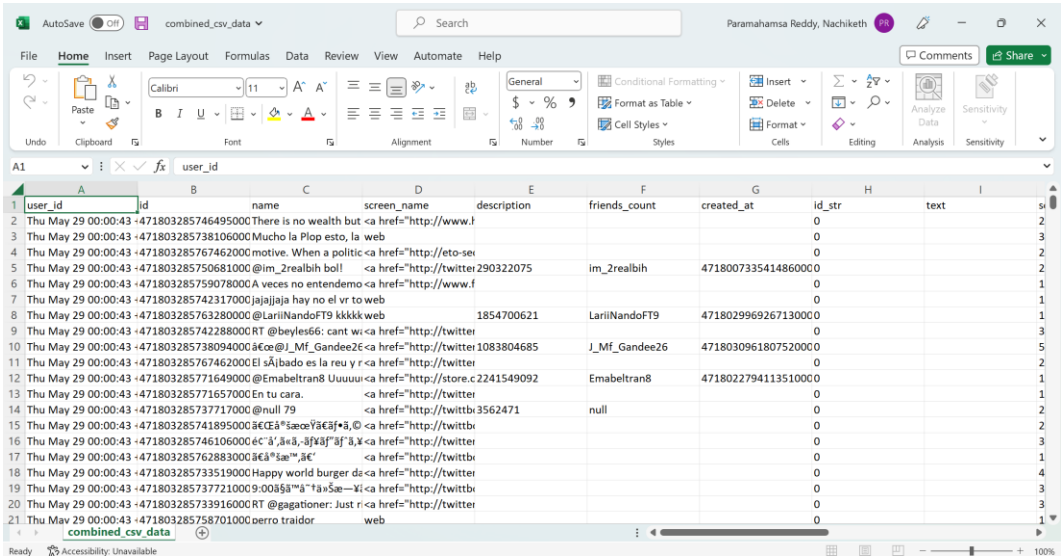
In [2]:
```
#3B
import sqlite3
import json
conn = sqlite3.connect('tweet_1C_550000.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()

tweet_query = 'SELECT * FROM Tweets'
cursor.execute(tweet_query)
tweet_rows = cursor.fetchall()
tweet_data = []
for row in tweet_rows:
    tweet = {
        'created_at': row[0],
        'id_str': row[1],
        'text': row[2],
        'source': row[3],
        'in_reply_to_user_id': row[4],
        'in_reply_to_screen_name': row[5],
        'in_reply_to_status_id': row[6],
        'retweet_count': row[7],
        'contributors': row[8],
        'user_id': row[9],
        'longitude': row[10],
        'latitude': row[11]
    }
    tweet_data.append(tweet)

combined_query = 'SELECT * FROM CombinedTables'
cursor.execute(combined_query)
combined_rows = cursor.fetchall()
combined_data = []
for row in combined_rows:
    combined_entry = {
        'user_id': row[0],
        'id': row[1],
```

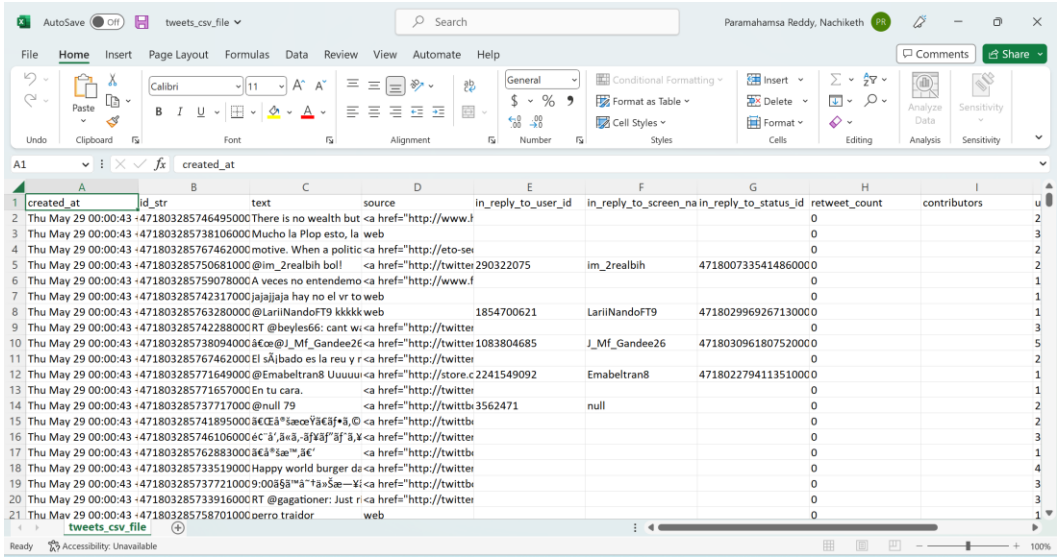
```
combined_rows = cursor.fetchall()
combined_data = []
for row in combined_rows:
    combined_entry = {
        'user_id': row[0],
        'id': row[1],
        'name': row[2],
        'screen_name': row[3],
        'description': row[4],
        'friends_count': row[5],
        'created_at': row[6],
        'id_str': row[7],
        'text': row[8],
        'source': row[9],
        'in_reply_to_user_id': row[10],
        'in_reply_to_screen_name': row[11],
        'in_reply_to_status_id': row[12],
        'retweet_count': row[13],
        'contributors': row[14],
        'longitude': row[15],
        'latitude': row[16]
    }
    combined_data.append(combined_entry)

with open('tweets.json', 'w') as tweetData_file:
    json.dump(tweet_data, tweetData_file)
with open('combined_data.json', 'w') as combinedData_file:
    json.dump(combined_data, combinedData_file)

conn.close()
```

ORIGINAL FILE SIZE: 1.69 gb (1,696,661 kb)
TWEETS JSON FILE SIZE: 26.5 mb (265,462 kb)
COMBINED DATA JSON FILE SIZE: 31.4 mb (314,343 kb)
The original file size is very large compared to the JSON files. We can see that data is stored at an optimized level. This reduction in file size implies that the data is stored in the JSON format in an optimal manner. JSON files efficiently reflect the data structure and remove extraneous data, resulting in a smaller file size without affecting data integrity.

c. Export the contents of 1) the Tweet table and 2) your table from 3-a into a .csv (comma separated value) file. How do the file size compare to the original input file and to the files in 3-b?

```
In [3]: #3C
import sqlite3
import csv

conn = sqlite3.connect('tweet_1C_550000.db')
cursor = conn.cursor()

tweet_query = 'SELECT * FROM Tweets'
cursor.execute(tweet_query)
tweet_rows = cursor.fetchall()

with open('tweets_csv_file.csv', 'w', newline='', encoding='utf-8') as tweet_file:
    tweet_writer = csv.writer(tweet_file)
    tweet_writer.writerow(['created_at', 'id_str', 'text', 'source', 'in_reply_to_user_id',
                           'in_reply_to_screen_name', 'in_reply_to_status_id', 'retweet_count',
                           'contributors', 'user_id', 'longitude', 'latitude'])
    tweet_writer.writerows(tweet_rows)

combined_query = 'SELECT * FROM CombinedTables'
cursor.execute(combined_query)
combined_rows = cursor.fetchall()

with open('combined_csv_data.csv', 'w', newline='', encoding='utf-8') as combined_file:
    combined_writer = csv.writer(combined_file)
    combined_writer.writerow(['user_id', 'id', 'name', 'screen_name', 'description',
                              'friends_count', 'created_at', 'id_str', 'text', 'source',
                              'in_reply_to_user_id', 'in_reply_to_screen_name',
                              'in_reply_to_status_id', 'retweet_count', 'contributors',
                              'longitude', 'latitude'])
    combined_writer.writerows(combined_rows)

conn.close()
```





TWEETS CSV FILE SIZE: 12.7 mb (127,079kb)
COMBINED DATA CSV FILE SIZE: 13.1 mb (131,623kb)

CSV files contain data in tabular format, with each line representing a row and values separated by commas. Because this layout avoids the need for repetitive field names and other metadata, the file size is reduced.